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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

The Democratic Soldier Dode.

The Democrats are taking great credit to themselves for having nominated upon their local ticket two or three officers, who were on the Union side during the war. If this were meant as an indication of sympathy with the cause for which our Union soldiers fought, or of respect for these men as soldiers, there might be some ground for parading the fact before the world. But, notoriously, it is not. Everybody knows that the Democratic leaders in this State were bitterly opposed to the war; that their sympathies were with those who fought on the Rebel side; and that they did then, and have continued to do since, all that they could to degrade that great struggle in the eyes of the world, and to rob it of all its glory.

The nomination, therefore, of a few officers upon the Democratic ticket in this city, will instantly be recognized by every true Union soldier as a mere desire to obtain votes for a bad cause. It is an attempt to entrap honest men into giving their votes in support of Andrew Johnson and his insane and wicked policy. The very platform upon which these officers are running endorses Andrew Johnson's administration. Do our Union soldiers desire to say that Johnson is right, and that Grant is wrong? that the gallant Sheridan deserved to be removed from the command which he had so honored? or that Sickles should have been made the victim of Presidential persecution and malice? And yet this is what they are asked to say, in order that a few chronic office-seekers may get the snug berths for which they have long been hankering.

This device cannot succeed. The Democratic party this fall is the same party that last fall attempted to defeat the gallant Union soldier, General Geary, and to elect in his stead the Copperhead Clymer. It is the same party that declared the glorious struggle in which our Union soldiers were engaged a failure; the same party that deprived them of their votes when in the field; the same party that sought to cripple them by discouraging enlistments and opposing the draft; and the same party that now seeks to defraud the nation of the just fruits of our victories in the field. The greed of office-holding may induce some officers to become the standard-bearers of this party, but the masses of the Union soldiers will be seduced by no such trick of the enemy.

Mr. Johnson Planning for the Succession. Tax hint has been thrown out in various quarters that Mr. Johnson will probably be the candidate of the Democracy in the next Presidential campaign. The officious endorsement of his recent foolish and unpatriotic acts by the late Democratic Convention of this city lends plausibility to the view. The fact that Mr. Johnson could and would wield the patronage of the Government in favor of his own election, makes him in some respects an available candidate for the Democracy. It is true he has taken occasion to repeatedly disclaim, in the most positive manner, any intention of being a candidate, but that must pass with a good many other things he has said, and failed to adhere to, in the past. There is no doubt he would be glad to be a candidate, especially if he had the slightest hope of an election. His present elevation to the Presidency was not the work of the people. He is painfully conscious of that fact. He knows that he has betrayed the party that elected him, and he would be gratified beyond measure with a popular endorsement of his course. He has of late thrown himself into the hands of Democratic advisers. Jerry Black, Fernando Wood, Tom Florence, and the same crew of corrupt politicians generally who clustered around Buchanan's Administration, are now the daily habits of the White House. The whole power of the Government is to be felt in controlling the elections this fall. Should the Democrats succeed in a few of these, Mr. Johnson will have claims on that party which it can hardly ignore. He is doubtless looking for the nomination, and it is not at all unlikely that he may get it. One thing that will tell in his favor is the scarcity of available candidates in the ranks of the Democracy. McClellan is the only military man that could now think of running, and he would have far less strength than he had in 1864. Their prominent civilians are not men of general strength or popularity. Jerry Black is doubtless the ablest of the lot, but he

stands no more chance of a nomination than he would, if nominated, of an election. So, on the whole, we think Mr. Johnson's chances for the Democratic nomination are pretty fair.

The President's Amnesty Proclamation, and its Effects.

The Amnesty Proclamation of the President reminds us vividly of that curious animal known as the Ant-eater, which has the remarkable physical formation of a length of tongue which, in proportion to the body, is about as a foot to an inch. The preamble to the proclamation, when compared with the document proper, do not, however, approximate as closely as the physique of the Ant-eater. We have ten "Whereases," and but one small "Resolved," and the final declaration is utterly impotent to effect the object which is intended. It is seldom that the verbiage of the President carries him to such extreme lengths as it has in the last State document, for really the effort is as good as a political manual, and excels McPherson's in giving a history of all the events of the war. The applicability of the facts quoted has nothing to do with their selection or rejection. Thus, military rule in the South is declared to be "dangerous to liberty," and a few meditative remarks on the evil effects of oppression, and a "retaliatory or vindictive policy," are thrown in; but neither of these interesting expressions of the Executive mind have even the most distant connection with the subject-matter—for we presume that Mr. Johnson can scarcely believe that the evils complained of can be remedied by his pronouncement. But the opportunity could not be allowed to pass, and we have the reflections of the Presidential intellect on the subject of rebellions in history, and of course we will treat them with the deference which their source demands.

Whatever may be the form, the object to be attained has been attempted, so far as the will of Mr. Johnson can extend; and it is well for us to look at the practical effect of the document, and also at the attitude in which the President puts himself by issuing it. So far as the result to be achieved is concerned, the proclamation will fall powerless. Its practical effect will be entirely null and void. Even if it could work all the results intended, it would only reassure the Rebels in the possession of their property, and prevent their arrest in the future. And as their property is not threatened, and their lives not in the least danger, it will have no appreciable effect. It might, if it was lawful, act as a bar to a suit in the future; but then, as no suit is threatened, we do not think that much value can be attached to it. So far as the right of suffrage is concerned, it will be perfect waste paper. The law of Congress directs the registers to admit to registration only certain persons, and among the qualifications necessary is that they shall not have committed certain crimes against the United States. The pardon of these crimes does not blot them out. They remain still crimes in fact, and until the qualifications for registration are changed by law, so long will they be excluded from the right of suffrage. In order, however, that no doubt whatever could arise, and that the law might not be evaded by the Executive, the last clause of the Supplemental Reconstruction bill distinctly states "that no person shall at any time be entitled to be registered or to vote by reason of any Executive pardon or amnesty for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him from registration or voting"—so that even if the right of the President to issue such a proclamation was unquestioned, the effect would not delay reconstruction. But it is a nice question whether the Executive has any such right. True, the preamble cites instances in which that right was exercised, but then it was done, not under a provision of the Constitution, but under a law of Congress which especially authorized the Executive to grant such an amnesty. This law, passed July 17, 1862, was repealed December 3, 1866—so that, whatever right might have been vested and was exercised under it, ceased to be within the control of the President nearly a year ago. So Mr. Johnson's last effort is based solely on the constitutional provision, and is without precedent in the history of our land. All its predecessors have been under a Congressional law, and the right of the present manifesto rests on grounds entirely distinct from any other. Now the Constitution—Article 2, section 3—gives the President "power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." What, then, is a pardon, and under what circumstances can it be efficacious? A pardon is defined as a "remission of a fault or crime." In order, therefore, to make a pardon effective there must be a criminal. There can be no forgiveness until a fault is committed, and the only way in which a man can be known as a criminal is when he has been convicted by a legal tribunal of the offense. Until conviction every man is presumed to be innocent, and to an innocent man a pardon cannot apply. Therefore, the only persons pardoned by Mr. Johnson's proclamation, had he the right to issue it, would be those Rebels who have been tried and convicted of treason, and as none have been tried, the scope of the proclamation is limited.

This view of the subject was held by Chief Justice Chase in a recent decision, in which he stated that there were no traitors in the land. But a pardon and an amnesty differ so widely that it is clear that the power to grant the former does not carry with it a power to grant the latter. One frees a criminal after conviction, and is applicable in any particular case. The other releases a number without conviction, purges a crime from them before they are known to have committed it, and is applied to a mass collectively. Under the Constitution the President can grant pardons, but it

requires a special law of Congress to authorize him to grant an amnesty, and that law was repealed last December. The effort of the President, therefore, is really nothing, but the animus which prompted it remains the same. It is a desperate attempt to override Congress, and usurp all power in one hand. The spirit which dictated it would lead to an autocracy if carried out. It is the maddest and most daring attempt yet made, and will change many of those heretofore opposed to impeachment into its supporters. The conversion of public opinion in favor of this desperate remedy is not rapid, but, as "Poor Mo" said, in the "Flying Soud," "It's slow, but O Lud! it's so sure!"

The Happy Family.

We notice that a meeting of the Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteers, held on Saturday in Washington, was attended by President Johnson, General Grant, and General Butler. There's elements which ought to mix. Johnson and Grant have had a personal difficulty. Johnson and Butler are at swords' points, and the deadliest foes; and Grant and Butler hate each other with all the intensity of military feuds, the "bottling up" being, doubtless, in the mind of each. We do not know how the Managers kept the peace, but if there was not a difference of opinion, we may well anticipate the millennium, when the lion and the lamb will lie down together; though we must say that in the present case we do not know which could be well called a lamb. But, as Captain Cuttle says, "there's a pretty kettle of fish."

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS."—The New York Herald to-day acts the part of a base ingrate. After having got the Grant correspondence from the President and been pelted by him, it to-day comes out in a leader and calls on him to resign. We publish the article elsewhere. This is a little too much. To leave the Executive Chamber, and trust to that "many-headed monster thing," is a feat which we fear Mr. Johnson will not dare to undertake. For once we agree with the Herald. Let Mr. Johnson resign, let him take the flood at its height. Let him try to be returned to the Executive Chamber, and all we can say is, that we hope he may enjoy it better than he does, when he gets there. But we fear that the advice of his friend Bennett will not be adopted. We think it unkind in James Gordon to thus laugh at his admirer; but the old adage is exemplified of "Saving one from his friends." Bennett plays well the part of Job's comforter.

SCHOOLS FOR THE IGNORANT.—We have received a pamphlet report of the working of some thirty schools in the District of Columbia, which are being used for the education of the ignorant people of the District. They are under the charge of Rev. Dr. E. Turney, and he comes to our public for aid with the highest recommendation. Under Dr. Turney's care, without the support of any association, these schools have grown up and flourished. Nowhere in the land are they more needed. The blacks are about to exercise the right of suffrage, and it will be to these young scholars that the public will look to see whether or not this is a new right will be properly used. The cause is a worthy one, and we hope it will receive the generous support of our generous people. The address of the Doctor is Twenty-second and I streets, Washington. We would ask, even in view of the many charities now furnished by our readers:—Who will contribute the means for executing this single day's labor? Who will supply the table of these devoted educational missionaries with food for a single week? Who will provide for the continued instruction of one of them for a single year? Who will aid, as occasion demands, in making provision for the natural necessities of a work so direct and practical in its operation, so immediate in its results, and so extensive in the good which is being accomplished?

THE FREE SCHOOLS OF ILLINOIS.—The sixth biennial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois, for the years 1865 and 1866, has been issued. It is, in some respects, one of the most interesting documents that has been published by that State. We learn from it that 614,659 scholars were reported in all of the common schools of the State for the year ending September 30, 1866. These were under the tuition of 6825 male and 10,454 female teachers. The number of school-houses reported is 9753, an increase of 689 over the previous year. The two-mill school tax yielded \$750,000. This tax for the past eleven years has amounted to \$7,493,794.51; in addition to which upwards of \$13,000,000 has been raised for school purposes by local taxation. The Congressional land grant for the promotion of agricultural and scientific education gives to the State of Illinois about five hundred thousand acres of land.

THE WEATHER IN MINNESOTA.—The wheat harvest began in Minnesota on the 12th of August. As there was an unusually large and good crop, the weather was watched with the most intense interest. A few wet days would have damaged the State to the amount of millions of dollars; but the weather was propitious, and the crop has been safely gathered. The mean temperature of the month of August, 68.30 degrees, was exceeded in only two instances in the past nine years, and nearly all the days were clear. The mean temperature of the summer at St. Paul was 68.24 degrees, a higher mean than has been known there for three years. The fall of water in August was only 2.92 inches, and for eight months of the present year only 25.15 inches. The weather has been warm, and very much drier than in this latitude.

Mr. BRIGHT IN CHANCERY.—"Moxon et al." have accomplished something which persons much more famous have found quite impracticable; they have got John Bright in Chancery. The dispute was about the working of some carpet-rooms. An application for postponement led to a funny little dialogue, which is thus reported in a London paper:—"The Chief Clerk asked where Mr. Bright was. The Clerk said Mr. Bright was in Scotland, and Mr. Bright was in Switzerland. Nobody could deny that Mr. John Bright had worked very hard, and Mr. John Bright said—'The Chief Clerk—Who is well deserved his holiday.' The Chief Clerk—'Who is Mr. John Bright?'—'He is the member of Parliament, sir.' The Chief Clerk said he had worked hard, and, as he had no doubt thought, for the public good."

NAPOLEON'S BEDSTEAD.—The London Telegraph lately remarked that "the bedroom in which he (Napoleon I) slept, fresh from the triumphs of Marengo, contains the clock that marked the hours of his captivity at St. Helena, and the bed on which he died." F. Tussaud sends to correct the mistake. The bedstead in question was bought from Lucien Bonaparte, and is now in the Tussaud collection.

TROUBLE FROM BANDITS.—The Italian correspondent of a London paper writes:—"We have had news from the South, where brigandage is again in the ascendant. A band of four hundred men is said to have appeared at Resano, in Calabria. General Sacchi is in pursuit with a body of troops."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COOK & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED FROM FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS TO NO. 148, SIXTH STREET, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES—No. 148, SIXTH STREET, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7304tp

WIGGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—THIS is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXCEEDED, will not increase in cost to any extent by the addition of sections, can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Conestoga street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all offered for sale at \$25 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.

A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WOOD, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK STREETS, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 828tp

RECEPTION OF THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD.—Meetings of the representatives of the various societies of the city, to be held at the place named, for an election of Assistant Marshals and the perfection of arrangements for the reception. On MONDAY, Sept. 9, the Conference met at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, SEVENTEENTH and CHERRY STREETS. On TUESDAY, the Societies met at 8 o'clock, at the Hall, No. 22 & 23 BASSMAN STREET. On WEDNESDAY, the Beneficial Societies met at 8 o'clock, at Philadelphia Hall, No. 923 BASSMAN STREET. On FRIDAY, the Literary Societies met at 8 o'clock, at Philadelphia Hall, No. 923 BASSMAN STREET. FRANK McLAUGHLIN, CHIEF MARSHAL. WILLIAM J. POWERS, SECRETARY.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement. For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty. Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7304tp

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, etc. CHITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 67 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia. College now open. Catalogues furnished on application. Evening sessions after September 15. [824amw1mp]

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. SEPTEMBER 2, 1867. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 15th instant. W. M. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD, SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Precinct, Thirteenth Ward, will meet at the house of GEORGE B. BROWN, FIFTH and BROWN STREETS, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th instant, at 8 o'clock. 972tp

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Hair Dye. Restores, Relieves, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Removes the ill effects of Grease, and restores the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Beware of cheap imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARLUM STREET, New York. 451m

EXCURSIONS.

NEW IRON STEAMER EDWIN FORKERS Captain Francis H. Bradshaw, leaves for Trenton, touching at Tacony, Torrence, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Trenton, and Philadelphia, on Monday, Sept. 10, at 7 A. M. Leaves South Street, Saturday, Sept. 7, 7 A. M. Saturday, Sept. 7, 10 A. M. Monday, " " 10 10 " Tuesday, " " 10 10 " Wednesday, " " 11 11 " Thursday, " " 11 11 " Friday, " " 12 12 " Saturday, " " 12 12 " Fare to Trenton, 50 cents each way. Intermediate places, 25 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [974tp]

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents. Cheater or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARDEL will leave CHESTNUT STREET WHARF at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET STREET WHARF, Wilmington, at 1 A. M. and 1 P. M. Fare for the round trip, 30 cents. Cheater and Marcus Hook, 20 cents. Single tickets, 10 cents. For further particulars, apply to W. W. BURNS, Captain. 725tp

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. LEEDOM & SHAW. NO. 810 ARCH STREET. BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS. We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8273urp

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent, tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to. Warehouse, No. 1108 CHESTNUT ST.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR. RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!"

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING. The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined. NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

DR. SWAYNE'S, NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. [86mwp]

RHEUMATISM.

Positively a Certain Cure. NO QUACK MEDICINE. NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY. DR. J. P. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATISM REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.

A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded. The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious. Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr. Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street. Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden opposite Philadelphia. An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward. And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle. Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office No. 29 South FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT.

Advice and consultations free of charge daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. [62mwp1tp]

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and CAPITAL, \$500,000. DIRECTORS: EDWARD W. CLARK, CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL, J. GILLIAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER. Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESTNUT STREET above Fourth. This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:— Coupon Bonds, \$1 per \$100 Registered Bonds and Securities, 25 cents per \$100 Gold or Silver, 25 cents per \$100 Gold or Silver, 25 cents per \$100 Silver Coin or Bullion, 25 cents per \$100 Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Captains, etc., unknown to the Company and liability limited, \$2 a year. The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES (STEEL) of various sizes at \$20, \$30, \$40, \$50, and \$75 a year, according to size and location. Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent. Interest allowed on Money Deposits. This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description. [125mwp] N. B. BROWNE, President. ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM, Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street. JOHN C. ARRISON, Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices. Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS. Warranted to give satisfaction. 8tp

NOW READY, GENTLEMEN'S DRESS HATS.

IN NEW STYLES FOR FALL. PREPARED BY WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, NO. 430 CHESTNUT STREET, 9781 Next door to the Post Office.

FIRST PREMIUM! PARIS EXPOSITION.

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO'S WATCHES. THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION. BAILEY & CO., No. 810 CHESTNUT STREET, Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE HAVE REMOVED THEIR FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREHOUSES TO NO. 1103 CHESTNUT STREET. (UP STAIRS.) 973m PERMANENT BOARDING CAN BE HAD AT the "Hotel," SCHOOL Lane. 94mwp2tp

460 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, Running West from Omaha Across the Continent.

Are now completed, and it is expected that the remaining 87 miles, to carry the track to the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be finished early in October. Contracts have already been made for rock-cuttings beyond, to be done during the winter. The work is being pushed forward with equal energy on the California end of the route, under the direction of the Central Pacific Company, commencing at Sacramento, and it is confidently expected that the two roads will meet in 1870, thus completing the entire grand line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, on which THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS in cash have already been expended. From the liberal Government aid, the wealth and energy of the stockholders, and the ready market for the First Mortgage Bonds, there is no want of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the work, and its early completion is an certainty as a future business event can be. NET EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Table with columns: Passengers, Freight, Telegraph, Mail, Transportation, Contractor's Materials, Net Earnings, EXPENSES, Repair of Track, Fuel, Engines, Cars, Shops, etc., Offices and Stations, Conductors, Engineers, etc., Train, Net Earnings to Balance.

During the quarter ending July 31st of the current year, an average of 225 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:— Earnings: \$1,000,000.00; Expenses: \$1,000,000.00. Net profit of operating 225 miles of road three months: \$45,789.00. The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 25 miles, at \$15,000 per mile, is \$3,750,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 4 per cent, on this sum, is \$37,500; and 40 per cent. premium, to correspond with the currency earnings, is \$1,500,000—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were more than four times the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road. First Mortgage Bonds, whose interest is so amply provided for, and so thoroughly secured, must be placed among the safest investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, And are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS on the Dollar, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest. Subscriptions will be received in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street. CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 41 WALL Street. JOHN J. CUNCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 57 WALL Street. In Philadelphia, THE TRADINGMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF HAVEN & BROTHER, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO., J. E. LEWIS & CO., F. STEEL. In Wilmington, Delaware, R. R. ROBINSON & CO., JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK. August 30, 1867. 96mwp2

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 4, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, and the price of Government.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of \$210.00 taking in exchange U. S. 5s of 1861. \$225.00 do. do. 5-20s of 1862. \$187.50 do. do. 5-20s of 1863. \$200.00 do. do. 5-20s of 1865. \$175.00 do. do. 5-20s of '66, Jan. & July. \$175.00 do. do. 5-20s of '67. \$65.00 do. do. 5-20s cont. 10-40s. \$204.00 do. do. 7-30 Cy. Aug. Issu. \$150.00 do. do. 7-30 Cy. June Issu. \$174.50 do. do. 7-30 Cy. July Issu.

(For every thousand dollars.) WE OFFER THESE BONDS TO THE PUBLIC, WITH EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THEIR SECURITY. 94mwp1tp] DE HAVEN & BRO.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years. Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms. Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 30 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 82mwp3tp